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WASHINGTON.

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Heroes, Old and New.

The New York Globe on Thursday served up with its notice of the day a few extracts from history, showing that in his time Washington was not a saint in everybody's eyes. In one quarter he was denounced as a hypocrite, in another was accused of having debauched the country, and was said by John Adams to have owed his position in the revolutionary army to the wealth of his wife. Proceeding, the Globe says:

"So general was the anger that the House of Representatives voted down a resolucongratulating Washington on his birthday, and even the house of delegates of beloved Virginia, considering what response should be made to the farewell address, rejected by a vote of 74 to 69 a resolution that ascribed to Washington 'wisdom that ascribed to Washington 'wisdom'. In the cabinet, valor in the field and the purest patriotism in both."

Then we have this question:

"Speculation naturally arises as whether the distribes now launched at men unfortunate enough to hold conspicuous office will seem as silly a hundred years hence as the attacks on Washington are silly to us. Is there still truth in the say-ing of the late Thomas B. Reed that a statesman is merely a dead politician?"

A hundred years hence? Why think how sllly the diatribes that were launched at McKinley already seem. In the campaign of 1900 he was denounced without measure by men and newspapers whose praise of him in the campaign of 1904 was quite without stint. His tragic end did not explain the change. It was simply politics. In the one campaign the fight was on him as his party's leader; in the other the opposition used his memory as a club with which to belabor his

But the change in Roosevelt's case is still more startling. The November returns in 1904 were scarcely dry on paper when the men who had assailed him to the limit of vituperation began falling over one another in an effort to cultivate favor with him. He at once became in the eyes-or at least the mouths-of many of them the greatest living American, and some even insisted on adopting him for the party's leader. Why not nominate him for President in 1908 and sweep the country? What better way to put an end to the wranglings over Bryan, and Hearst, and all the rest of the radicals and disturbers? And nothing is more cer tain than that the republican candidate for President next time will be told by the opposition that if he were half as good an American and half as safe a leader as the man he aspires to succeed, his way to the White House would be an open one.

is as old as the country. Only we are playing it a little more rapidly as we go along. Canonization is accomplished in far less time now than a hundred years

The New Station.

The estimate by Baltimore and Ohio officlais that the new union station in this city will be ready for occupancy about January 1 next is very gratifying to the people of Washington and doubtless to all travelers from other cities who have occasion to use the local terminals. The conditions are such at present that journeying in and out of the capital is exceedingly uncomfortable. The passenger traffic to and from Washington has increased tremendously during the past few years. The facilities have been outgrown in every particular. There is not are much too small to accommodate the crowds flowing through them. These con ditions are intensified at the Baltimore and Ohlo terminal by the necessity of changing the tracks to permit the prosecution of the

The open winter now drawing to a close has been marked by a pronounced advance the winter been severe the estimate of completion by January 1 next would hardly have been possible. There have been no untoward happenings to set the enterprise back. The few delays experienced in the tunnel under Capitol Hill have been of slight consequence compared with the diffleulties encountered in similar works else-

It is to be hoped that the station building and all its appurtenances and approaches will be ready at the same time, and that there will not be a long period of finishing work. The capital should be given a perfect terminal equipment and should not be compelled to wait for the completion of this or that feature for months after the doors of the great building are, thrown open to the traveling public.

Secretary Bonaparte's opinion that criticism is good for the navy will give new impetus to the conversation around the stove in the crossroads store.

The manner in which Arizona's social tone has improved should give its citizens hope for New Mexico.

Motor Regulation.

The Commissioners' bill for the regulation of motor cars in this District, which they have submitted to Congress as a substitute for the Sims bill, retains in · degree the imprisonment principle of the latter measure, but so modified as to commend it to the pudgment of many citimens who regard the present regulations as inadequate and the Sims bill as too harsh. Instead of making the penalty of gifts. imprisonment mandatory upon the first offense, as Mr. Sims proposes, the Commissioners would have it made discretion ary with the court in third-offense cases, with a range of fines upward from the first to the third offenses. There is no provision for subsequent offenses, the Commissioners evidently believing that the third essay at speed violation under the eye of the law will satisfy all defiant

In case, however, there should be a disposition to centinue in breaking the law, even after a jail experience, the Commisstoners, under their proposed law, would have the right to revoke the license previously granted to the offending motorist. They ask Congress in this bill to grant them this power formally, although they now possess it under their general authority to make regulations for the safeguarding of life and limb. They ask to be specifically empowered to revoke the license after a single conviction, whenever in their judgment such revocation shall be in the interest of public safety. Jun the gamut of three convictions and Russia you can hear anything about her at-

In case of revocation, under the Commis-

running a car, at whatever speed, will be subject to a special fine of \$40. This pen- other story. alty, prescribed in the existing regulations, . which are to be formally made into a statutory law by this act, would seem to be CROSBY S. NOYES..... Editor prescribed for other offenses. Thus, a first \$100 and a third offender not less than \$50 and as high as \$250. The deliberate running of a machine after revocation of grave defiance of the law to warrant a much more severe penalty than that prescribed for continuous speeding. There should certainly be a difference between the punishment of a motorist who, perhaps in ignorance of the local law, drives a motor without first obtaining a license and the motorist who, after being formally licensed and then fined in court, suffers a revocation of license and proceeds to show his contempt for the law by running his machine despite the prohibition of the municipal authorities. The Commissioners' bill assuredly needs strengthening in this

The Commissioners have the advantage of position in this matter, in that if their bill falls of passage they can proceed to the same effect under their general authority granted by statute. It is questionable whether they will gain anything by pressing for the passage of their bill, save that they are perhaps obligated by the submission of the Sims bill to present their views in the form of a substitute. Whatever happens, it is to be hoped that they will secure from Congress or through their own provision, a law or a regulation which will enable them to deprive persistently offending motorists of their licenses.

The District Expenses.

Discussion of Representative Morrell's recent speech in the House relative to the District finances and the cost of the local government continues to grow in interest as ing up." the statistics which he offered are more closely subjected to scrutiny and analysis. In another part of The Star today appears an article which sets forth the reasons why comparisons between municipalities are unreliable, indeed, showing that it is next to impossible to form an estimate of the relative cost of the local administration in terms of other communities. Washington and the District are now financially coterminous, despite the preservation in the law of the absurd "city limits." This fact involves many difficulties in instituting comparisons between the local municipality

and the city governments elsewhere. In every other community there is a mix ture of state and county jurisdictions involving contributions to the cost of maintaining the municipal utilities. Therefore, the municipal cost, measured by the contributions of the city treasuries, is elsewhere proportionately low when measured, in some cases, alongside of the municipal cost here. In this District there are no state and county funds from which the expenses of certain operations are drawn The joint fund of local taxes and federal money is alone available for the maintenance of the capital administration. Thus, in a financial sense, the District is at once a city, a county and a state, and it stands therefore in a class by itself. Not even the scientific statisticians of the census, whose deductions are quoted in the article mentioned, are able to reach a clear and definite basis of comparison between cities, owing to the lack of uniformity of fiscal methods. down a broad law of relative municipal expenditures, the inadequacy of Mr. Morrell's privately collected and incompletely digested statistics must be apparent at a glance

to any observer of the case. The fact is that the District of Columbia is not an extravagant community. It pays no more for its services than does any other fer in comparison as to salaries with those of many other cities, where the educational standards are no higher, if as high, as in Washington. Its executive officers and clerks do not enjoy sinecures. They are a hard-working, faithful, intelligent and only fairly paid class of public servants, and in view of the absence of local political complications it may be confidently stated that they render a higher degree of service for the same money than is received by any other American municipality.

Washington is a favorite target for the criticisms of congressional statisticians, who manage at the first showing to indict the District of seemingly grave offenses against the laws of economy. These criticisms, however, are easily answered, as in this case of the Morrell charge that the District of Columbia is extravagantly governed. The hope of the citizens of Washington is that its good friends in Congress will so inform and prepare themselves that they will be able upon occasion to meet such attacks in debate without delay or hesitation, and thus prevent the spread of the notion that Washington is an overpaid. underworked, favored municipality.

Washington is congratulated on the fact that its police depend on legitimate increases of pay, rather than on graft such as prevails in other cities.

If the Japanese succeed in increasing their stature by scientific diet some of the Russian generals may be persuaded to take up their patent brain foods.

A canal commission of only three members would perhaps lessen the conversational possibilities of a meeting and thereby

promote definite action. President Baer is not offering any remarks on the coal situation. He possibly realizes

that his editorial comment on divine right was not a success. Europeans are doing all they can to remind Americans that the latitude granted

automobiles over there is no greater than

that in this country. Owing to recent investigations there is no longer much disposition to measure a man's success in life by the salary he is receiving.

Senator Tillman is possibly reflecting or that old quotation about Greeks bearing

The New Regime in Russia.

The managing editor of the St. Peters burg Daily Mail drew a long breath of keep them in their seats." relief after he had read Briski's latest memoranda from Washington.

"I have often heard you deplore the contradictory nature of our foreign news Don't charge it to the censorship any longer. It is not going to improve under a free press. What the trouble is I shall not undertake to say, but as many wild-eyed yarns circulate on this side as on our side of the Atlantic. In the past fortnigh China has six times been on the eve of ; bloody uprising against all foreigners, and six times in a condition of profound peace and good will. In the same period the Algeciras conference has six times come to a dead halt, and four times adjourned for the day with failure staring it in the face. As I write Germany is shaking her fist at France, and France is preparing to pack up and go home. In England Irish inde-Thus a first offender may be in this way pendence is guaranteed one day and refused To him whose pa punished by having his permit as chauf-feur taken from him, or the scorcher may litaly, Spain, or Austria, and as for poor

not suffer the penalty of revocation of fairs that suits your fancy. Witte is a sort of Jack-in-the-box, popping in and out of office. I forget whether at this moment he sioners' bill, a motorist who persists in is in or out. But it doesn't matter, whichever it is today, tomorrow will bring the

"Over here, as with us, the kaiser is the star performer. When things get dull the too slight in proportion to the punishments | fakirs use him. Any story involving him, from preaching a sermon to dancing a jig offender may be fined \$50, a second offender in his sock feet, goes. Everything is considered possible with the picturesque man at Berlin. John Bull is regarded as rather heavy footed. - Yarns about him are conlicense would assuredly be a sufficiently structed to bring out his seifishness and obtuseness. The Americans complain that he is unable to see a joke, but say that he has a fine eye for land and would like to feuce in the universe. Still, he is more 'solid' here now than ever before, and it is a point for us to remember. France is rated as a ffirt, with a strange taste in sweethearts. Russia figures as a hulking, unshorn yokel, and the wonder is that so dainty a creature as France ever accepted him as her 'steady.' Now she has turned to John Bull, another giant, and the question is. When she sends him about his business to whom will she then turn? Uncle Sam? He was an early flame, and at one time they were very sweet on each other.

Taken altogether, it is a curious scramwrite the necessary police regulations to ble of fact and fancy, and I doubt the ability of anybody to separate the ingredients. We must take it as served. Pllate's question, you know, was not answered. I doubt if it ever is. 'What is truth?' Something that passes for truth occasionally gets through, but in a strangely disfigured condition, and it wanders around in sad fashion and seems to have small effect. I question if it has a harder time in Russia than elsewhere. At any rate, when I get back home, and find myself bewildered in the old way, I shall not wonder in the old way and charge it to despotism. After seeing the article toyed with in a free country. and even made sport of, I shall not sigh as a man without hope when I see it tossed about a little recklessly in a land just wak-

The Japanese Relief Fund. It is to be doubted if the American people have as yet awakened to a full realization of the urgent needs of the Japanese people in this emergency of famine in the northern provinces. It seems to be difficult for westerners to appreciate that a people so thrifty and progressive should have fallen upon such evil times that thousands are starving. In another part of The Star today appear reprints of extracts from the latest issues of the Japan Times received in this city, descriptive of the famine in terms which must appeal to the hearts and purses of the citizens of the United States. The work of spreading the news of the case and acquainting the country with the necessity of prompt action for the relief of the Japanese is proceeding systematically and opportunities have been opened to all who desire to contribute to the Red Cross fund for this praiseworthy purpose. There can be no doubt that when the people of this country fully understand that they are in a position to save perhaps thousands of lives and that every penny given by them will be put to that good end, there will be a generous outpouring of funds which will enable the United States to serve as Japan's best friend in the hour of her dis-

The Tariff.

The temporary adjustment of the tariff question with Germany has no bearing on the general question in this country. Revision remains as necessary now as before. Sooner or later it must come, and the sooner the better. Schedules now out of plumb with the conditions of our great prosperity become more objectionable all we shall be at a disadvantage in all of with us, but when the pinch comes war must follow unless we are prepared to do business in a businesslike way. And how can we do that while our schedules represent conditions which we have outgrown, and which embarrass us on every hand? And, by the way, what are the standpatters going to say to the people on this subject in next fall's congressional campaign?

That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, but pure food legislation has yet to demonstrate whether food with some other color will taste the

The railways will not feel called upon to protest against any complications which rate legislation may develop.

Some very prominent financiers have suffered quite as much as humbler folk from getting into bad company.

Senator Tillman may yet discover that the dispensary quesion is one of the least of his

The weather bureau continues to advertise a fine line of novelties in winter predictions.

SHOOTING STARS.

Perpetual Dissatisfaction.

"I don't hear the complaint that I used to about the idleness of the wealthy classes."

"No," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "These investigating committees are now criticising us for getting too busy."

The Gift of Talk. What triumphs oft the world doth view

Where eloquence holds sway. A few succeed by what they do, And more by what they say,

"De hypocrit," said Uncle Eben, "is de foolish man dat thinks he kin mix de recordin' angel up in his bookkeepin'.'

An Appreciation.

"Have you ever seen Hamlet played precisely as you thought it should be?" "No," answered Mr. Stormington Barnes. "I have often wished I might be a spectator at one of my own performances."

"I suppose you expect to move your audi-

tors by your eloquence." "That isn't my object," answered the young orator. "I will be thankfol if I can

Achievement.

If in your heart you have one note of song To which the world as yet has never thrilled. And you can give it to the listening throng, Life is not vain. A mission is fulfilled.

If you can plant the blossoming of smile Secure where weeds of care were wont

to grow Or lift the weary burden for awhile From some poor pilgrim over-borne with

shall rise Are better, truer praise than that which

The gentle thoughts which, at your name

IN THE STAR

Comparisons between the cost of living in the old days and modern times are always interesting to housekeepers, Food and the following extract from The Star of February 18, 1856, may be suggestive

to those who are kept busy paying bills: "The prices of household marketing seem to go up steadily as the mercury goes down. But the comparison seems to hold good no further, for the prices hold their own, and it never happens that they fall when the mercury rises. While we are paying from 31 to 37 cents for butter, 30 cents for eggs, from 15 to 20 cents per pound for chickens, potatoes from \$2.50 to \$5 per barrel, and so on, it creates a little disposition to grumble on the part of the best-natured 'head of the family' to hear of the unaccountable wide gap between the prices of the same article here and in the 'rural districts' a few miles westward-to know that in eastern Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia and various of the more westerly states, within reach of us by railroad, butter is selling at from 15 to 17 cents, eggs from 10 to 12 cents per dozen, dressed poultry at 6 and 7 cents a pound and potatoes at 37 and 38 cents a bushel.

"The question always comes up why ther ls so marked a disparity between city and country prices and nobody seems able to afford any satisfactory solution. Doubtless the main cause is the fact of so many mid-dlemen, each with a separate profit, coming between the producer and the consumer and in this way there are four or five distinct profits realized upon each article be fore it reaches those who buy to use.

The local Y. M. C. A., now housed in a magnificent home, with a membership of several thousand, was in Y. M. C. A. 1856 a small, struggling or-

ganization. Its members, however, were enthusiastic and diligent in attendance at meetings. The following paragraph from The Star of February 20, 1856, will doubtless be of interest to the members and supporters of the association today:

"An interesting meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held on Monday evening at their rooms, O. C. Wight, Esq., in the chair, Charles Holmead, secretary. Reports of the various operations of the association were read. One from Mitchel H. Miller, in reference to the asylum or almshouse was particularly interesting. It appears that there is not the least provision for religious instruction to the inmates. Bibles, tracts and books have been distributed there; and the hope is entertained that the city councils will make such an arrangement of the rooms that religious service can be held at least every Sabbath. While we are doing all we can for the heathen it is time our attention was called to these neglected unfortunates in our very midst. Mr. Rhees from the committee on periodicals stated that the reading room was much the beat from the committee on periodicals stated that the reading room was much the beat from the committee on the committee on the committee of the commit ing room was much the best in the city and the daily and weekly papers are now received from every important city in the Union. Mr. Ballantyne proposed the formation of a museum of heathen idols, relics and so forth, for illustration of Sabbath schools and missionary societies; adopted. schools and missionary societies; adopted.
And Messrs. Ballantyne, Duncan and
Thompson were appointed a committee to
effect this object. Messrs. Coolidge, Myrick
and Miller were appointed a committee to
report whether it was desirable to obtain an act of incorporation.

The Potomac has not been frozen over this season and the contrast, therefore, between present conditions and Frozen Harbors, described in the follo agraph in The Star of Febru-

ary 21, 1856, is striking: "The fce blockade still hugs our harbors with the tenacity of a polar bear. At Baltimore the Relief steamer has been stationary off Fort Carroll for lack of fuel, but expects to get under way again today. The five steamers of Cromwell's line are lying all together about a mile and a half below the Reilef and are working up slowly, hav-ing with the united efforts of their officers and crews succeeded in cutting some to four miles of track. The Relief will work down until she meets these steamers. The ice is from 11 to 13 inches in thickness where the steamers are at work. It has broken away today for the first time from Rock Point to North Point and is moving over toward the eastern shore. At Philadelphia the prolonged northwesterly gales have not only thickened the ice, but produced such low tides as to impede the passage of the ferryboats through the channels cut for them. When the river breaks up and the frozen field begins to float it will be next to impossible for the steamers to cross and the obstruction will probably continue for several days."

Notwithstanding this gloomy picture Washington soon experienced a little relief from the elements, and in The Star of February 22, 1856, is the following paragraph, de-Spring. scriptive of the first signs of

spring: "Old Sol is returning from his pligrimage to the southern cross and again cheers us with his genial rays. There are as yet snow. banks in our streets and the broad Potomac is fast in the chilly embrace of the Winter King, but it may be safely declared that General Thaw is getting the better of General Frost, carrying away more by day than can be solidified at night. Truly may in this Lenten season reecho the song of General Morris:

"Thank God for pleasant weather! Chant it, merry rills, And clap your hands together, Ye exulting hills!

"Thank Him, bird and birdling!
As ye grow and sing!
Mingle in thanksgiving,
Every living thing!"

"The ladies are especially jubilant and come forth in full feather, sweeping the muddy pavement with their costly dresses or displaying dainty dimity-embroidered expressly to be displayed. In New York this ridiculous custom of trailing skirts is given up, except by the 'snobs.' 'You have made my dress too long, ma'am,' said a pouting beauty last week. 'Impossible, miss,' replied the distinguished milliner. 'See, the pavement has worn off

MR. CROWE OF OMAHA.

the skirt.' 'In that case, miss, I am not responsible. You have walked! I design

for those who keep a carriage.' Alas

Pat Crowe is giving out statements with all the seriousness of a senator or president of a wrecked bank. From the Kansas City Star.

poor Broadway."

"Pat" Crowe seems to have justified his From the Chicago Tribune. At any rate, if there is a spark of gratitude in Pat Crowe's composition, the families of those twelve Omaha jurymen will be safe from kidnaping.

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. There may be no occasion for alarm, but the absence of all reference to Pat Crowe for three days in succession seems

ominous. From the Omaha Bee The discussion of the Crowe verdict by the executive committee of the Commer-cial Club is suggestive of a discussion about padlocking the barn door after the

norse has been stolen. From the Houston Post. Moreover, the \$25,000 ransom which Cudahy paid to Pat Crowe was collected from the public long ago. From the Atlanta Constitution.

If Pat Crowe had been turned loose sooner, he might have been suspected of kidnaping John D. Rockefeller. From the Memphis News-Scimitar. Pat Crowe, having been acquitted all around, is now a mere ordinary citizen, whom you wouldn't go across the street to rubber at.

From the Boston Traveler. Pat Crowe is not guilty, but innocent is not precisely the happiest epithet to apply to him.

SPAIN AND ENGLAND IN MOROCCO ANSWERS TO

Proposition.

doubtless propose that the policing of Morocco should be confided to France and Spain. The cablegrams of the 20th instant confirm this suggestion and report at the same time the rejection of the proposal by Germany.

It is significant that the German delegates, like the Moroccans, have apparently arranged for a protracted residence at Algeciras, and with the purpose of keeping the conference in session while manifesting thus the superior and dictatorial authority of Germany. It is doubtful, however, if the conference may be disposed to accept this pretension indefinitely. In any event, France has already made known the limits of her concessions and is now "standing pat."

The correspondent at Algeciras of the Corriere della Sera has interviewed M. Tattenbach, but, mystified by his somewhat nigmatic responses, he sought a delegate whose situation and recognized authority constituted a serious guarantee of any expression he might make," and he cites him as saying:
"M. Tattenbach errs always by an exces-

sive pessimism. He is, besides, the real author of this Moroccan question by reason of his natural pugnacity. Also he has the defect of all technicians and specialists who of their specialty the center of the world in attributing to it an excessive importance. But at heart Tattenbach is also very accessible to good reasoning. Today the negotiations are not in a happy period, but, believe me, added my illustrious in-terlocutor, there is an element which may bring about a satisfactory solution.
"That element is the fear of the respon-

sibility of causing the conference to fall and thereby provoking consequences which. near or distant, may be very grave. As for us (the conference), we should not leave this apple of discord, Morocco, to trouble the peace of Europe. At the last moment you will see the greatest flexibility and the greatest desire on all sides to arrange mat-

The Debats of February 9 says on this point: "If the conference should fail, what will happen? The German In Case of press maintains that Germany

Failure. will fall back upon the convention of Madrid of 1880. But that convention, it should be added, deals with a situation quite different from that presented now; it had no purpose of assuring order and security in Morocco. And it might as well be admitted that there would be no question of order or security in Morocco. Germany would make use to her advantage of whatever influence she might acquire over the Mokhzen. France would do likewise, and in time, and the fact of our being close neighbors would surely restore our influence. Each, however, according to its means will act in the same sense. This is not the object we had planned, but if we are obliged to confine ourselves to it, we can do so. It will be better thus in any case than the introduction into Morocco of European intrigues, which have already caused us some trouble. ble. But an opportunity will have been lost to accomplish in Morocco a work in which all the world would have profited. We regret it, but France will not be held to bear the responsibility by history.

Spain's pretensions in Morocco are based upon her ancient relations, which date from 1492, when Ferdinand and Isabella succeeded, under Morocco. the united scepters of Aragon and Castille, in driving the those half a century ago, as Moors from the peninsula. They coincide of Ameri Spain attained the apogee of her colonial power, under Charles V and Philippe II.

During the course of the sixteenth century Spain engaged in expeditions along

the coast of the Barbary states. The dis-aster at Kasr-el-Kebir, where King Sebastian of Portugal perished with his army in 1578, marks a period when Spain in possession of an important piece of Moroccan ter-ritory, and her best ports, was in a situation to absorb the country. The decline of Spain after the defeat at Rocroy by the Great Conde in 1642 left her with what is known as presidios or garrisons named Penon de Velez. Alhucemas, Melilla and the more important port of Ceuta.

The treaty of peace and commerce signed at Marrakech, May 28, 1767, inaugurated for Morocco her first official contract with Europe. This treaty is interesting now, because of the recognition of the territorial and geographical rights of Spain in Morocco Article 1 of the treaty says: "Peace will be constant and perpetual on sea and land with mutual and cordial friendship between the two sovereigns and their respective subjects.

'Article 10. Spanlards who desert the pre sidios of Ceuta, Melilla, Penan de Velez and Alhucemas and Moors who may find refuge there will be immediately given up by the governors who have taken them, unless they shall have changed their religion. "Article 18. The sultan cannot undertake to authorize the projected establishment by Spaniards south of Oued Noun because his sovereignty does not extend so far, and he cannot be held responsible for the crimes of the ferocious and vagabond populations

who infest that section. He conright of fishing from Santa Cruz. "Article 19. The sultan cannot authorize the extension of the territory of the presidios which have been fixed since a long

Four years later Melilla was bombarded by the sultan, who led the attack in person, and having remarked the non-effect of his cannon he raised the siege. The sultan, however, oh irony! made it a condition the Spaniards should transport in their galleys his cannon to Tangier and Mogador. And the Spaniards consented, assured that thus the dismounted guns would not remain pointed against Melilla. Notwithstanding a convention of peace signed in 1780, hostilties against Ceuta were renewed in 1790.

In the meantime, in 1787, the United States made a treaty with Morocco, signed at London and Paris by John Adams and Thomas Jeffer

son. New negotiations be-Relations. tween Spain and Morocco ended in the treaty of Meknes, March 1, 1779, which renewed and completed the treaties of 1767 and 1780. This last convention was a genuine diplomatic document and really the first treaty of the kind between a Christian power and a Mussulman state, and is so maintained by M. Rouard de Card in a volume entitled "Les Relations de l'Espagne et du Maroc."
The relations between Spain and Morocco

continued more observed by the latter in spirit than in the letter of the treaties until 1837, when England, mistress of the Medi-terranean, uneasy as to France, her secu-

In the Star of the 18th instant the writer | lar enemy, could not forget that Moroco in an article on the conference at Algerias
suggested that, in order
France-Spanish to "save the face" of
Proposition. Germany, France would limit-stones of Ceuta were set up in their ancient places. Spain manifested on that occasion a spirit of moderation toward the sultan and a deference toward England which were never rewarded, either by the

> In 1848 a detachment of Spanish troops upied the little island Zaffarins, situated at the mouth of the Moulouia. The move-ment was quickly and discreetly executed. and thus placed in the hands of Spain a new and important pledge for the protection of the Moroccan coast, in view of a future possible extension of French Algeria. No need to mention the incident of the Island of Peregil, seventeen kilometers west of Ceuta, claimed by Spain and occurred but accounts the second of the second of the second occurred but accounts the second occurred to the second occ pled, but evacuated under a threat of Great Britain. It was England who stopped the Spanish expedition in 1800 at ment when it had brilliantly attacked the Moroccan bands and captured Teluoan.

The peace of Tetuoan was established April 26, 1860, in conformity with the stipulations openly announced by the Peace of Spanish government in its

Spanish government obtain-

international conference of 1880 was convened at Madrid in order to definitely fix rules for the protection and jurisdiction of European subjects, residents of Morocco. In 1893 occurred the incident of Melilla, bad form by professional buglists. provoked by soldiers who spoke lightly of a Kouba near by, and offended the riffian tribes. Several attacks were repelled, not before a Spanish general had been killed in the sortie. Gen. Martinez Campos was sent with 25,000 men and carried on a

ed the cession of the territory of Ifnt. The

entered that city with much pomp.

The convention at Marrakech of March The convention at Marrakech of March 5, 1894, was concluded by a treaty signed at Madrid February 24, 1895, and which recognized the Spanish presidios aforementioned. The sultan was required by the treaty to maintain his camps 500 meters distant from the Spanish lines.

distant from the Spanish lines.

The history of Hispano-Moroccan treaties and conventions opened in 1767 and closed in 1895. As M. Rouard de Card has said, the conventional laws of the two countries are contained in the five recent diplomatic acts, namely—the convention of August 24, 1859; the treaty of Tetuoan, April 26, 1830; the treaty of commerce, November 20, 1881; the conventions relative to Melilla of the 5th of March, 1891. of March, 1894, and the 24th of February, 1895. They prove conclusively that: First, Spain possessed definite titles to four presidlos and the islands of Zaffarinis; second, that Spain is in common international law in political, economical and commercial re-lations with Morocco.

M. Maura, deputy in the cortes, in a book published in 1903, entitled "La Question du Moroc au point de vue Espangnol" speaks of the vanity of the historic rights and the incapacity of Spain to conquer and colonize Morocco. He declines for Spain the protective and educational mission of Morocco. Morocco. He declines for Spain the pro-tective and educational mission of Morocco, and concludes by hoping that the prepon-derant action of France will find in Spain the necessary friendly auxiliary who will bring to her aid the fecund labor of the healthiest and strongest of all the Latin

England's influence in Morocco is preponderant since 1840. It is not in the name England's has none to invoke, but sole-Position. ly because of her commercial and political interests. England was ruthless and pitiless in her hostility to both France and Spain. The ques-last night and was accepted. We are to be tion of Morocco for England was contained in Gibraltar, which she acquired in 1704 as me. A.—You bet your life we will; our met A.—You bet your life we will; our met a column every Sunday Look compensation for the evacuation of

gler in 1684. England's active commercial relations with Morocco date from her treaties of commerce signed with the Cherifs in 1728, 1750, 1761, 1783 and 1791. During the period of wars of the republic and the empire the English under pretext of saving Ceuta, besleged by the Moroccans, introduced numerous troops as re-enforcements and desired to remain in possession. Gibraltar, Ceuta, the two columns of Her cules! It was necessary that Ferdinand VII should plead with persistence that the old fortress be restored to Spain. Since the war of 1870 the question of Morocco is a part of the colonial quarrels between France and England. After Fashoda suddenly and to the surprise of every one, there was a rapproachment between France and England, and subsequently England exchanged with France her interests in Edward VII holds France in sincere affection and esteem, and will maintain his pledges to France. A new role for England certainly, "the perfidious Albion" we have known, but King Edward will have

it thus. Certain independent and important journals, among these Les Nouvelles do Ham-bourg, consider that the failure of the conference would be more prejudicial for Germany than France.

"German journals," says the former Bismarckian organ," accept too readily the fallure of the congress un-Germany's der the impression that the convention of 1880 will be put in force. They forget

conference is the work Germany and that it was presented the world as the surest means of avoiding a conflict between France, England and Germany. If it separates without result, if it ends, not in pacific compromise, but in an aggravation of antagonisms, Germany will find herself com promised by her own diplomacy. Besides, that which will be put into vigor will not be the most advantageous for her interests in Germany and Morocco."

The English press is almost a unit in con-cluding that if the conference at Algedras does not accord to France the mandate to police Morocco the work being elaborated

now is simply ephemeral.

The newly elected president of France, M. Fallieres, in his message on the 20th instant, to the senate and the chamber of deputies paid a tribute to the "power of the republic and to the army which are not a enace but a guarantee for the mainte-ince of peace. There is also allusion in nance of peace. the message, discreet, but which every one understands, to the moderation of France in all that regards her foreign policy, that is to say with Germany. He refers also to the fidelity and solidity of the allies of France, and the efforts made until now to maintain cordial relations with foreign

powers.
M. Rouvier read the message in the cham ber of deputies. The message is understood to be a demand that parliament sustain the foreign policy of government which has a single object, that of defending French territory without menacing any one. CHAILLE-LONG.

HUNGARY.

From the Buffalo Evening News. There's plenty of trouble again in Hun-That country cannot live without Austria or with her.

From the New York American. When the Hungarian parliament doesn't agree with the emperor, troops are used to drive out the members. With the rate of drive out the means and the glad being the view, congressmen should be glad that they're not in Hungary.

From the Birmingham Age-Herald. All that unites Austria-Hungary at pres-From the Brooklyn Times. Reports coming from Hungary would in-dicate that Freedom is getting ready to

From the Indianapolis Star. No matter how often that Hungarian diet is changed it continues to bring on political

shriek again.

Hungary has always shown a certain amount of dissatisfaction with her posi-tion as minority stockholder in an em-

Over in Hungary the king just sends along a few troops to adjourn the paritaro him whose palaces have pierced the skies, skies, which results fattery runs to greet him as he calls.

From the Philadelphia Press.

It seems that when the jury told Pat ment and the matter is settled, which reminds Mr. Rossevelt that there are admiration for John Mitchell will be inclined to admit that he has shown a level head in farther on.

To the blessedness of springtime—just a little vantages in a constitutional monarchy, after all.

From the Providence Journal.

Many people who have no profound admiration for John Mitchell will be inclined to admit that he has shown a level head in farther on.

While flattery runs to greet him as he jury knew.

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From the New York Tribus

When President John Mitchell predicts a coal strike on April 1 he undoubtedly allows himself the mental reservations claimed by women and by prophets.

JOHN MITCHELL.

From the Atlanta Journal. Mr. John Mitchell says that he is worried over the outlook of coal. The balance of us are worried over the price of it. From the Dayton News.

Dolan says John Mitchell's statements "are bare-faced lies." Haven't even got coal dust on them. From the Toledo Blade.

John Mitchell says he is worried over the coal situation. However, if Dolan continues warm without the use of coal. From the Hartford Courant.

John Mitchell showed good sense in de-clining the nomination for Congress offered him by the democrats of the sixteenth dis-trict of Illinois—unanimous as it was. He wouldn't be comfortable in Congress. He wouldn't be comfortable in Congress. He has much more congenial occupations and companionships where he is, and very much more power. Besides, the republican plurality in the sixteenth district of Illinois year before last was 12,028. From the Providence Journal.

CORRESPONDENTS

(In this column will be answered all questions of a proper nature submitted to The Star. Inquirers should write on one side of the paper only and address their letters to "Uncle Jasper," Star office. In case of difficult conundrums answers may be delayed for a week or two. Consequently it may be advisable for all questioners to watch this column carefully.]

MARJORIE -- I would like to know. Uncle Jasper, if you believe in ghosts. A .- Yes. sweet child, we do. But in our opinion the ghost doesn't walk often enough. It has been a long time since the first of the month and the baby needs shoes.

FREDERICK.—Last Thursday night I rode home in a cab from 15th and G streets for 50 cents. On Wednesday night for the same trip in the same hack I was taxed \$1.00. How do you account for that? A.—We would suggest, Freddie, that you were probably carrying a bigger load on Wednesday. The freight rates on the local seagoing backs vary according to the packseagoing backs vary according to the packages carried by passengers.

CHESTY.—A friend gave me a bugle the other day. How can I learn to play it? A.—Noting from the postmark on your letter that you are not a resident of Wash-Tetuoan. Spanish government in its ington we shall be glad to comply. Place the hole in the bugle over the aperture in the face and expel the breath. does not immediately follow, something is wrong. Readjust and try again. To ele-vate the tone of the toot expand the left lung, holding the other motionless. To produce a tremolo, wiggle the diaphragm. Do not swallow the mouthpiece during the preliminary exercises. It is considered

COL. ALEXANDER.-When calling on a young lady is it proper to smoke a pipe in the parlor? A.—Certainly, although cigar or cigarette would be in wretched form. Above all things, do not be selfish war in the mountains which terminated bruskly by an embassy to Marrakech, which in her eyes.

> RASTUS.-Please tell me whether watermelons are better if picked in the dark of the moon. A.-Yes, we have found it better for the watermelons and for the picker. The last time we trifled with the fruit the moon was shining. Ah me! Rock salt forcibly injected into the reverse side of the person from a distance of one hundred paces still possesses the power of reproof.

PRESENTATION .. - Is Uncie Joe Cannon's all-wool homespun outfit complete as yet? A.—Not quite. He has a suit, socks, suspenders and an extra vest, but there are one or two articles that might be sent him. Personally we prefer cotton or silk. Wool scratches fearful S. P. U. A .- The other day I saw com-

ing down the avenue from the direction of the War Department a bunch of about thirty fine-looking saddle horses. But they were in poor condition. Some were lame, some were sway-backed and others looked dazed and unhappy. What was the mat-ter? A.—From your recital we judge that Secretary Taft has been riding every day for the past month. Bul is a persistent CURRENT EVENTS .- Kindly give me oriefly the main features of interest at the Capitol last week. A.-With pleasure. No

seven days. Only, one representative was indicted last week. Representative Sims, the automobile dodger, made only one per sonally conducted explanation during the period in question. Bourke Cockran is of historic rights, for she has has none to invoke, but sole-inon was seen on Wednesday without a democrat. Representative Sibley of Penncigar. He looked unhappy and ashamed HILARIOUS .- Dear Uncle Jasper, I am

senators have been indicted during the past

wife reads this column every Sunday. Look for a private letter by next mail CONCERNED.-Please give me some advice. I am a capable person, but my great failing is forgetfulness. A.—So is ours. We stepped on a large, disagreeable-looking person's toe the other day and forgot to

The doctor tells us our left eye apologize. will be working again in about three days. ASTRONOMER.-Can you give me thing in the nature of an indeterminate approximation of the atmospheric insolve f the lunar orb in apogee? A.-We can

not reply to that question in this column. We try to be ladylike even under the most trying circumstances. X. Y. Z .- Has Representative Lloyd's exchanged with France her interests in Morocco against those of France in Egypt. any chance of passage? A.—Nary a chance. And we can't understand why Lioyd intro-duced it. We have gone out of our way

to be nice to him. CONSTANT READER -Why doesn't one hear anything of Poulney Bigelow nowa-days? A.-Poult has retired from the limelight to nurse his bruises and work on the sequel to his popular and widely read novel "Dreaming of the Isthmus, or Canal Condi-tions by Inspiration," which will be called "Bumping the Bumps, or Roughly Handled

Poult expects his latest effort En Route." to meet with great success. NUM.-Is a silver dollar of 1892 worth any more than one of current issue? A.— That's something we can't tell you. We never kept a dollar long enough to know

whether it improved with age. COUCH.-Having followed your instructions in equestrianism published last Sun-day, I should like to have a more advanced ourse. A .- The fact that you are able to ommunicate with us is a hopeful symptom Suppose we take up cross-country riding. It is a quick and sure method. Here goes. When following the hounds make your horse jump all obstructions. If possible select a fence with nails in it or barbed wire along the top. This will curb the animal's natural inclinations to become pen sive and forgetful when in the air. a fence is to be jumped grasp the tiller ropes gracefully but firmly between the first and third fingers of the left hand and lift the animal over the obstruction. It is considered proper by expert steeple-

chasers to remain in the vicinity of the horse. HEADLIGHT.—Is there any sure way of determining the relative age and purity of two different brands of whisky? A.— Oh, certainly. Select a nice quiet evening when you are not liable to be disturbed and drink one quart of brand No. 1. Carefully note the effect. Then drink a quart of brand No. 2 and compare the data. Brand No. 1 has a slight advantage in this method, but it is slight. We know no other

A LITTLE FARTHER ON.

Just a little farther on waits a wondrous April When the boughs will break in blossoms as a flag is lifted up,

When the grass will rise and run with the laugh ter of the sun And the sky will seem to pour us wine from out a magic cup; And we'll sing because of knowing all the songs

the wind is blowing. And the earth will be the gladder for the dreary days agone. Then we'll catch the murmured words in the sine

ing of the birds, When the earth has rolled to springtime-just little farther on. For the good old earth it knows where the rol

and the rose Wait to set our hearts to leaping for the beauty of the day.

And it knows the necromance of the violets that dance

To the music of the brooklet that once more is
loosed in play.

Ho, the blossom petals drifting in the breeze forever shifting.

And the forests fiaming greener for their battle
with the snows!

Then we'll catch the melodies of the waking honey
bees.

For the good old earth is rolling to the robin and the rose. Shut your eyes, and you may dream of the dande-lion's gleam
Where the careless hand of springtime has been spilling all its gold,
While the meadow over night flings aside the win-

while the meadow over night flings aside the win-try blight
And its carpet smooth as velvet is by fairy hands. Then we'll know the tang and tingle of the blos-som scents that mingle, And we'll taste the joys of living in the won-drous April dawn,